WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1884.

VOLUME XXXII. "NUMBER 2:2.

The Intelligencer.

umeet Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Stree Greet, comes sailing home sgain. Cheers for the living and lears for the

As between "only" and "exclusively" it is the tors of a penny-"heads I win, tails

FORTUNATELY for Lieut. Greely the country is just now without a lion. But an English Lord is billed to arrive next

GREELY brings back photographs from the frezen zone. Valuable as they are they are not worth a photograph of the scene at San Diego when the news of his roicus reached his waiting, watching

Ex GOYERNOR LONG, of Massachusetts, in presenting Senator Edmunds, captivated the Chicago convention by the elegance and force of his style. He spoke with equal acceptability at the Blaine and Logan ratification meeting in Boston.

Pennary a relief expedition might rer cue those hardy adventurers, Oleveland and Hendricks. It is sad to think of them cast away on the icy shores of Disappointment living on the whale blubber of and the raw seal skin of Thwarted

I NONDER why the New York Sun and the Brooklyn Eagle don't support me? and there is Editor Parcell, of the Rochester Union gone off the electoral ticket and off to Europe till the melancholy days o November shall have passed. - Stephen

Stut they come. This time it is Thomp son II. Murch, a representative labor re former who wer elected to Congrers from Maine as a Greenbacker and who her hitherto leaned to the Democracy. He couldn't stand Cleveland, and now he goes to stump the Pacific corat for Blaine and

Ir is to be hoped that the next malefac tor to be dragged before the Supreme Court will not suggest that his case has been prejudiced, or include in his answer anything else that he believes to be true Anything of this sort is held to aggravate the effender's contempt of a high-strung and delicately-poised tribunal.

On his way home from the convention John Kelly said that Cleveland could not cen'y New York, and would be defeated. He quoted Butler sa saying to him that Cleveland would be besten in Messachn sett*1 by 25,000. These able and leading Democrats ought to understand the situs tion in their own States.

At Bosion's monster Blaine and Logar ratification meeting, one of the finest ever held in that city, Governor Robinson, of Menachusetts, made a speech from which we infer a mistake on the part of those bolters who have counted his nose along with their nosee. There is a good deal of

Arthe Chicago Convention General But ler said he would support its nominee. He is himself the nominee of two parties, the Anti-Monopoly and Greenback labor party; it may be supposed that he will support these nominations as well. He is is not likely to go wild over Cleveland and Hendricke, but with Butler giving the Democratic ticket any sort of support he places in a very queer position those Green backers and Anti-Monopolist; who are supporting him. It is a droll situation, even in American politics.

Ix consequence of a rush of other matters that will not keep we are obliged to withhold for a day a highly interesting installment of the absorbing serial entitled Banch and Press or the Vegarine of the Little Four." This romance of real life in Bourbordom has been so well received and so eagerly sought that only supreme necessity could break in upon the continuity of the work. To-morrow we shall endeavor to return to our mutton, the more willingly because the Supreme Court is in

longer held by the best informed. As-

until relief wer almost in reach. When we think what might have been-that these brave fellows would have starved to 29 h death-if the voice of the croakers had well. death—if the voice of the creakers had been heeded, there is additional reryon to be proud of that spirit which determined to seek them at whatever cost and of the daring of those men who were willing to risk their lives in the search. Happily considered the search of material of great scientific value which will throw light into remote corners that have long been dark.

Inspite of the terrible suffering and loss of life the expedition was successful; and the inevitable result of this successful; and the inevitable result of this success will be [patch as a barrier of the search of the Protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in 1883, and landed by Lieutenauts Garling patch of the protess in the patch of the protess in the patch of the protess in the protess in the patch of the protess in

of life the expedition was successful; and the inevitable result of this success will be to stimulate other like enterprises. Not even this thrilling recital of hardship will already has peopled that inhospitable land

The Greely Arctic Expedition Heard From at Last.

That is, What is Lett of the Heroes of the Party.

Three Years Among the Ice Moun tains of the Pole.

Braving the Intense Rigors of the

Three-tourths of the Noble Band Succumb to Hunger.

And Die When the Warm Hand o Help is About to Stretch Forth.

That Grim Unattainable Icicle, the Undiscovered North Pole,

Sits on an Impregnable Throne

Who Attempt to Enter Upon the Frosty Domains of Uncertainty,

And Nothing but Unfeeling Icebergs Mark the Graves

Of Those Who Suffered in the Cause of Calculating Science.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17 .- A diepatch has just been received at the Navy Department confirming the report that eight of Lieutenant Greely's party have been found alive, and stating that Lieu tenant Greely is the only officer found. The party were found by Lieut. Emory, of the Bear, and are now at St. Johns. ST. JCHNS, N. F., July 17 .- According the latest information seventeen of Greely's party were dead and eight alive, Lieuten-

ant Greely being among the latter. MEN COMPOSING THE GREELY PARTY establish an advance post of Arctic observation, one of a chain determined upon at on could be maintained for several yests at Lady Franklin Bay, a point to be found upon all good atlenes. The following cfliers and men, mostly belonging to the United States cavalry and infantry, were to be the corps of observation : First Lieu tenant, A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Act

ng Signal Officer and Assistant; Sec ond Liestenant, Frederick F. Klalingbury, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; Second Lieutenant, James B. Lockwood, Twenty-third Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; Sergeant Edward Israel, Signal Corps, United States Army, Sergeant Winfield S. Jewell, Signal Corps, United States Army; Sergeant Winfield S. Jewell, Signal Corps, United States Army; Sergeant David C. Ralston, Signal Corps, United States Army; Sergeant Winfield C. Ralston, Signal Corps, United States Army; Sergeant Winfield States Army; Sergeant David Linn, Company C, Second Cavalry; Sergeant David Linn, Company C, Second Cavalry, and twelve privates. Greely and his party believed that a U. Svessel would visit his station every summer to see that all was well, to replendish the supplics, take bome the sick, etc. and Lientenant, Frederick F. Kis

THE DIECOVERY.

relative to the discovery of the Greek party received at the Navy Department: ET. JOHNS, N. F., 9 A. M., July 17, 1884. Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy,

Thetis, Bear and Lock Garry arrived here from West Greenland. All well, Separated from Alert one hundred and fifty miles north during a gale. At 9 r. m., June 22d, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, Thetis and Bear rescued, alive, Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainard, Sergeant Fradericke, Sergeant Long, Hosnitis Rieward Baiderback. Private Connell and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition willingly because the Supreme Court is in fact our meat.

The lowest salary paid to a public teacher in Wheeling is \$36 a month, for ten months ic the year. This is not greatly above the pay received by house servants in wages, board and weshing, and the serrant is employed the year round. If we allow \$10 a month for the servants wages, and \$10 a month for the ser

allow \$10 a month for the servants wages, and \$1 as week for board and 'washing, her yearly income will be \$328 a year. The school teachers receives \$360, and at her work she must drees much better than the servant at her work.

The teachers in the primary departments are, if they ado good work, not the least useful of all the teachers. The teach of laying the foundation of all that comes after any shooty will do" for primary work is no longer held by the best informed. Aslonger held by the best informed. Assuming that we now have first rate teachers in the primary work, how long can we hope to keep them at \$3500 at year? The Board of Elucation has decided not to increase salaries this year.

The Greely expedition bas been gone shoots three years. In spite of all the hadehips the men did not begin to die until relief wer almost in reach. When a seaway. This oppears to me imperative. Greely abandoned Fort Conger, August 9, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet September following, with the entire party
He abandoned all his bogte and was

HEW THEY LIVED. When these provisions were const the party was compelled to live upon boiled the party was compelled to live upon boiled in April. Line, Residue, In accordance that in supplementary instructions, would seal skin stripe from their seal skin clothing, and Israel in May; Kislingbury, Salor, his supplementary instructions, would seal skin stripe from their seal skin clothing.

Bender Payy, Gardiner and such stores have been of any use to Lieut. with the spirits of daring voyagers. Men lichens and shrimps preserved in good Men lichers and snimps preserved in good Henry, Bender, Favy, Gardiner and Greely?"

man weather when they were atrong enough to Schneider in June. We abandoned Fort "As it turned out, not the alightest.

make exertion. As thirteen hundred Conger August 9th, frozen in a pack of ice There were a few hundred rations on Lilwill go and never return, and other man weather when they were strong enough to

party was found camped.

shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure the labor was too exhausting to depend on them to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Little-channel was linearly and as shown by the example of Nares and solid not be reached. All sand inlet, Learning from accurate of Greely's records and are on board. From Hare's Island it of Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ics. Impassable in particular in particular in the porture of the Cape Sabine and Cocked Hat List of the "caches" made by Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ics. Impassable in Dally RATIONS.

A List of the Expeditions Fitted Ontone Cape Sabine, for the channel was covered and are on board. From Hare's Islanded in particular in particu ton Island did not close on account of vio-lent gales all winter, so that 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached. All of Greely's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are re-covered and are on board. From Hare's Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with ice. Impagsable floes and solid barriers of ice were over-come by watchfulness and patience. No op-portunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through the ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted we much greater. The Theils and Bear reach-ed Capu York, June 18, alter a passage of two advance ships of the Daudee whaling if fleet, and continued to Cape Sabins. Re-

seven others of this fleet off Wostenholms Island, and announced Greely's rescue to them that they might not be delayed from their fisning grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound in view of the reward of \$25,000 offered by Congrest. Beturning acress. Melville Bay we fell in with the Alert and Lock Garry, off Davil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport so early in the season before the opening had occurred. Lieutemant Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skillniness and undiagging readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. I would ark instructions about Lock Garry, set the charter thouse about Lock Garry, set the charter readiness in accomplishing the great day of relieving Greely. I would eak instructions about Lock Garry, as the charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine. The Greely party are much improved in health since rescued, but their condition was critical in the extreme when found, and for some days after. when found, and for some days after.
Forty-sight heurs delay in reaching them
would have been fatal to all now living.
This sesson north is late and the closes for
years. Smith's Sound was not open when
I left Cape Sabine. The winter about

Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years. This great risult is entirely due to the prompt action and unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War in fitting this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

[Signed] W. S. Schley,

Commander.

Commander. The family relations of the party were: Adolphus W. Greeley, First Lieutenan

Fifth Cavalry, acting signal officer and as sistant, married; wife's present residence, San Diego, California. Frederick F. Kislingbury, Second Lieuenant Eleventh Intentry, acting signal

officer, widower with two children. James B. Lockwood, First [Lieutenant. Twenty-third Infantry, acting signal offithe Congress held in Vienna in 1878. The cor, Washington, D. C., unmarried, is a expectation was that a Signal Service sta-

cer, Weshington, D. C., unmarried, is a son of Gen. Lockwood, retired, U.S. A. Dr. Octave Pavy, medical officer, married; wife's addres, Maryville, Nodaway county, Mirsouri.

Edward Iarael, Sergeant Signal Corps, Kalamszoo, Mich.
Bruield S. J. Jewell, Sergeant Signal Corps, unmarried; born at Lisbon, N. Y. George W. Ricz, Sergeant Signal Corps, unmarried; born in Sidney, Nova Scotia.

David C. Ralston, Sergeant Signal Corps, unmarried; born in Bloomfield, Ohio.

Hampden S. Gardiner, Sergeant Signal Corps, unmarried; born in Bloomfield, Ohio.

Washington, D. C.; unmarried; born in Philadelphia, Pa.; unmarried; born in Philadelphia.

William H. Crota, Sergeant general service, Washington, D. C.; unmarried; born in Washington, D. C. unmarried; born in Washington, D. C. David L. Brainard, Sergeant of Company C. Second Cavalry, enlisted in New York City; born in Oawcyo county, New York. David Linn, Sergeant of Company C. Second Cavalry, enlisted in Cincinnat, Nicholas Nalor, Corporal of Company H, Second Cavalry, enlisted in Cincinnat, O; unmarried; born in Luxembourg, Germany.

S. Joseph Elison, Corporal of Company E, Sepand Elison, Corporal of Company E, Sepand Elison, Corporal of Company E, Second Cavalry, enlisted in Cincinnati, O; unmarried; born in Luxembourg, Germany.

many, a Joseph Elison, Corporal of Company E, Goth Infantry, enlisted at Fort Wayne, Indiane; born in Germany.
Charles B. Henry, private Company E, Fifth Cavalry; enlisted in Cincinnati, Ohio; born in Hanover, Germany,
Mauricé Connell, private Company B, Third Cavalry; enlisted in Camp on Goose Oreek, Wyoming; born in Kerry, Ireland.
Jacob Bender, private Company F, Ninth Infantry; enlisted Omaha Barracks, Neb.; born in Friedberg, Germany.

Nebrasks; born Carroll county, Indians;

Nebraska; born Carroll csunty, Indians; father's address, Monon, Ind.

Henry Bierderbick, private Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; enlisted Clincinnati, O; born Waldeck, Germany.

Julius Fredericks, private Company I, Second Cavalry, enlisted Cleveland, O., unmarried; born Dayton, O.

Wm. A. Ellis, private Company O, Second Cavalry, enlisted New York City; born Seneca Falls, New York.

R. R. Schneider, private Company A, First Artillery, enlisted Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; born Chemnitz. Germany.

Francis Long, private Company F, Ninth Infantry, enlisted Omaha Berracke, Neb.; born Wurtembury, Germany.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE NEWS. The news of the rescue of Lieutenant and probably a third, were in a position to Greely and several of his party created much excitement in this sity. The telegram from Commander Schley was received in 1882 anchored in Payer Harbor, just gram from Commander Schley was received in 1882 anchored in Payer Harbor, just gram from Commander Schley was received in the Sabine, with a ship full of by Rear Admiral Nichols, Acting Secretary of war. They provisions on board was only thirty miles. cated its contents to Lieutenant General few days later the Yantic with four months' Sheridan, Acting Sacretary of War. They proceeded to the White House and showed the telegram to the President, who has taken a deep intercat in the expedition and exprecised great concern at the sad death of some many of the party. A copy of the telegram was telegraphed to Secretary Chandler at West Point and to Secretary Chandler at West Point and to Secretary through but their commanding officers were not ordered to do so, and they did not lieve the commander Schley and Lieutenant Commander Schley and Lieutenant Emory were also informed of the rescue. Rear Admiral Nichols to day telegraphs Commander Schley at St Johns, 29 follows; "Use your exprecised great consern at the said death of so many of the party. A copy of the telegram was telegraphed to Secretary Chandler at West Point and to Secretary Lincoln at New York. The familiar of Lieutenant Greely, Lieutenant Commander Schley, and Lieutenant Emory were also informed of the rescue. Rear Admiral Nichols to day telegraphs Commander Schley at St. Johns, as follows; "Use your own discretion about the gare and transportation of bodies; renort by wire when ready to sail for New York. The Department gends the most hearty congratula-

ment sends the most hearty congratula tions, to yourself, officers and men." GREELY'S STORY

Of the Frozen Trip to the Sight of a Warm Beagns. Washington, D. C., July 17.—A second dispatch from Lieut. Greely is as follows: Er. Johns, July 17. To the Signal Service Office, Washington:

Brainerd, Bierder, Bick, Connell, Fred. erick, Long and myself, the sole survivors, arrived to day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief spips Thetis and Bear, June 22, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All are a now in good dealth, but weak. Sergeant Ellison, rescued, died July eighth. Gross died last January. Christiansen, Ling, died Rice, Rockwood, Jewell and Edwards at Rice, Rockwood, Jewell and Edwards stores on his way North at littleton Island in April. Ellis, Ralston, Whiatlar erick, Long and myself, the sole survivors. Rice, Rockwood, Jewell and Lawards stores on his way North at Albandon Island in April. Ellis, Ralston, Whistler in accordance with what were known as

four ounces of miscellaneous, the party would have ten days full rations left for tain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Elison had frozen solid both hands and leet and lost them, surviving however, through our terrible winter, and spring until Jaily 8th. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy Capt. Schley, and Lieut. Emery who proceeded by three, and accompanied by five whalers forced their vessels from "Uppernavik through Melville bay into the Northwater at Cape York with the foremost; whater. They gained a yard whenever porsible and al-York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever persible and always held it. Smith's Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales that was ever known. The boats were handled only at eminent risk, swamping four of us. We were then unable to walk and could not have survived exceeding twenty-foor hours. Every care and attention was given us. We saved and bring back copies of meteoralogical, tital, estronomical, magnetic, pendulum, and other

back copies of meteoralogical, tital, sa-tronomical, magnetic, pendulum, and other observations; also pendulum, gale and standard thermometer, photographic nega-tives, a collection of blanks and photo-graphic proofs, Erakine relics and other things necessarily abandoned.

The Thetis remains here are days, probanains here 1ve days, proba-Greeky, Commanding.

GREELY CONGRATULATED. The following dispatches were sent The lonowing Lieut Greely te-day: Signal Service.

Lieutenant A. W. Greely, St. Johns: Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your salety, and in eadness for those who, without faul of yours, are dead. Your family are well and in San Diego. (Signed) W. B. HAZEN.

Lieutenant Greely, St. Johns: Your dispatches are most satisfactor and show your expedition to have been in the highest degree succersful in every particular. This fact is not affected by dis

> W. B. HAZEN. AN EXPERT

Arctic Tragedy-How the Ore

Washington, D. C., July 17 .- Mr. George Kennan, of this city, a well-known Arctic raveller and author, who han taken an active interest in the recent attempts to relieve Lieutenant Greely's party, and who spring to urge the offering of such a reward as would secure the cooperation of whalers in the search, was saked by an Associated Press reporter to night what he

He replied: "It is a story of remarkable and heroic achievements in a field clouded by diseater due to incompetence in Weshington. If Lieut: Greely and his party had all returned in safety to the United States, as they might have done, had they been properly supported, their Arctic record in point of skillful management and success would have been unparalled. No other Arctic expedition here ever spent two consecutive winters and part of a third in such latitudes and achieved such results without a casualty or a single case of serious sickness."

It Lieut, Greely had found at the mouth which he had a right to expect there, he would probably have brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health after three winters in the highest northern latitudes that have ever been reached, and after a series of sledging com-paigns, which for boldness and skillful execution have rarely, if ever, been sur-nassed.

execution have rarely, it ever, neen gur-passed..."

"Could the disaster which befel his party have been avarted with the knowl-edge available at the time the relief expe-ditions were fitted out?"

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"Unquestionably. And that is the pity of it. It doubles the grief which must be felt in the face of such a terrible cateatrophe to think that two ships in successive years,

would remain at his station until September 1st, but as I pointed out in a letter to the New York Herald the 17th of lest September I be remained until September 1st he could not get away at all that year on account of the impossibility of sledging operating on that coast in the fall. I therefore thought he would abandon his station in July or August, 1883, and come down to the month of smith's Sound in boats, as he was in fact down to the very time my letter was written.

But the party seems to have faced the terrors of the Arctic winter without shelter,

"From the point of view of an Arctic geo grapher they are of first class importance from Commander Markham, of the British Navy, the blue ribbon of Arctic discovery for the highest latitude ever attained in any part of the world, but he has greatly extended the limits of Narce' explorations, both in Greenland and Grinnell land, and has given a severe blow to Capt. Narce' palescorystic ice and the theories which the latter tograded none west and on the northern coast of Green-land, and has gone one degree of latitude and ien degrees of longitude beyond the larthest point reached by Capt. Nares and his accomplished sledging officer, Lient. Beaumont. These schievements alone re-flect the highest credit upon Lieut. Greely and his men, but to them must, of course, be added the great mass of scientific knowledge gathered by the party during their two years at Lady Franklin Bay; the records of which have fortunately been

ceretary Chaudler's Tender Message WEST POINT, N. Y., July 17.—The follow ng dispatch was sent by Secretary Chandohns, N. F.:

Receive my congratulations and thanks

SECRETARY CHANDLES

On the Success of the Search Expeditio Chandler was found at Edward Kingley residence, West Point, this evening, readat Washington, relative to the Greely re cue, the same as appeared in the early evening editions. He said he desired not to be interviewed in detail. In reply to ques tions he said, "I have nothing additions to communicate to the press. The news i

bad, and yet it is fortunate that some of the party have been rescued. It seems they did not begin to die of starvation until did not begin to die of starvation until April. As the reports show they went from January 1 to April without any deaths. I had some expectation of hearing from them as soon as this. I think the ships have done remarkably well to get out so soon. It is a pity Licutenant Garlington did not remain at Littleton island after the Proteus was lost in accordance with instructions for he

When saked if there would be any more
Arctic researches Mr. Chandler said: I
July; there being no hope of getting bedon't desire at this time to enter into that
yound the Cary Islands. Ice seemed to rise

natter. Dispatches were pouring into Secretary all afternoon congratulating him upon the success of the expedition, and in company with a few friends he was busy perusing them.

A JEANNETTE SURVIVOR.

Licut. Bancubower on the Rescue of Licut. Greely's Party. New York, July 17.—Licut. Danen-hower, of the U. S. Navy, the well known arctic explorer, was interviewed to-night in regard to the relief of the Greely party. Herbegan by stating that the Thetis relief well prepared first had not pushed on its

way morth after accomplishing its object. "No; none whatever," he replied, "that mander Schley has acted conscientionaly and with expeditions energy as the result shows. He might have pushed through Smith's Sound, the most treacherous part of the polar ccean, as he did through Mel ville Bay, but his prudence and discretion forbid him."

in the apring and crawled out a hest they could on the ice to meet her, for best they could on the toto meet ner, for the dispatch says they were picked up five miles out from the cape. It is 'remark-able that the Equimanx should been the second to die. Lieut. Greely was considered to be a delicate man, and its remarkable be survived the hardships.

Sergeant Edward Israel, of the Signal Lieut. Caldwell, of the Proteun expedition, under Command of second to die. Lieut. The Bear, under command of second to die. Lieut. Emory, started from the Brocklyn Navy Yard on April 24, and was followed by the other versels at short intervals. Lieut. Caldwell, of the Proteun expedition, under Command of second to die.

months."
"I do not hesitate to exprer the opinion," said Lieut. Danenhower, "that Greely was sent too far North. There are eleven stations up there, but Greely thust some 10 degrees further north than any of them. For Barrow is 72 degrees north, while Greely had to go up to 82 degrees.

THE EXPEDITION.

How it was Originated and the Purposes in View. It was in August, 1881, that the Greely

party were left at Discovery Harbor, with rations equivalent to supplies for three army, with additional supplies in the way of canned goods and anti-scorbutics. There was also an extra store of sugar, beans, coffee, etc., which might help the party through four years if the goods kept well and none were lost. In 1875 the late Carl Weyphrect, disco-

erer of Franz Joseph Land, proposed that the nations should unite in establishing uniform, and almultaneous magnetic and meteorological observations in both the Arctic and Antarctic region. His idea was elaborated, and in 1881 an official Polar recommended by this commission to be established by the United States were at Lady Franklin Bay, Grinnell Land, N. lat. 31° 44′. W. lon., 64° 30′, and Ooglomie, near Point Barrow, Aleska, N. 71° 18′ lat., lon. W. 150° 24′. The colony at Fort Conger, in Lady Franklin Bay, was established under a special act of Congrers, and by direction of the Secretary of War, Lieutensant Greely, in June, 1881, was charged with the work of establishing the station. He left St. John's July 17th of that vear. with the work of establishing the station. He left St. John's July 17th of that year good courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen. The hearts of American people go out with the work of that the weather was unusually mild and the spring very early. On the few survivors of his deadly peril. Care for them unremittingly and hid tham be cheerful and hopeful on account of what life hearts of the them could be spring very early the remains of the heroic dead.

[Bigned] W. E. Chandler, Secretary of Navy.

geing through the middle prage is raid to have been without precedent.

The English expedition in 1875-6 was 70 hours going from Uppernavik to 75 miles south of Use York, while Greely went the same distance by the same route in 38 hours. No ice was encountered in the shape of a pack in Baffin's Bay, On August 2 Littleton's Island was reaphed, and by the afternoon of August 10 the he continued her course through heaving, and on the ligh anchored off a cair. about a hundred yards from shore; the men went off the vessel and began to build their winter quarters at Discovery Bay. His instructions were that if not visited in 1832 he was to leave his station not later than September 1, 1883, and retreat southward by boat, keeping closely to the east corst of Grinnell Land until the relieving vessel should he met or Littleton Island was reached. ut a hundred yards from shore; th

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

The Proteus Disaster Described—The Only Successful One.
In 1882, an expedition sailed from St. ohns on July 8th, and tried until Septemper to get through the ice of Comberland ound, without success. On the 2nd of Sepember, the ice having become four inch

out of the sea, by magic and the officers of the Proteus on the 23J of July began to

despair.

The official account of the dieaster to the vessel says: "The ice continued to close, and at 2 A M of the 23d of July, the vessel was stopped, but the spongy characclose, and at 2 A. M. of the 23d of July, the vessel was stopped, but the spongy character of the ice enabled her to endure the pressure which continued for two hours. The lead again opened and we steamed forward only to flud that, the water that we labored so hard for had diesppeared. So the ship was headed for Cape Sabine, and had nearly reached the open water leading to that point, when the heavy ice pack began to close. A nip in sexph ice meant destruction, and every effort was made to party was the best equipped ever sent to northern latitudes. He was asked if there again nipped. The hatches were opened could not be a cause for regret that such a

They were thrown on the ice and another "No; none whatever," he replied, "that expedition sand it could do no more than carry them out. I know Commander Schloy went there with the single object of inding the Greely party, and returning after having done so. If he had been compelled to remain there all winter he would have made explorations, and taken observations, but there were of secondary timportance, and the main object being sec. ice was breaking through the starboard bulwarks and crushing in that side. The versel pressed over to port. The engine boiler was expected to explode every mo-ment. The hold was 1st filling with water before the repeated cries of 'Come off!' 'She is sinking!' from those on the ice account of the impossibility of sledging operating on that coast in the fall. I therefore thought he would abandon his station in July or August, 1883, and come down to the enough of similar form the mouth of similar form in July or August, 1883, and come down to the expedition Lieut. Danenhower said: Their was written.

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Referring to the hardehips of the Greely sayds as she sank through the ice. Dogs and pigs were soon scrambling among the was written.

A TERRIBLE HOUNNEY.

Cape Babine, a distance of 250 miles, must have been terrible. At Cape Sabine most horrible wreck scene to the exhansted, shelterlers men upon the ice," All the Greely probably found the record disappointment to him when he failed to flud shelter and food which he expected.

But the party seems to have faced the ter-THE PRESENT EXPEDITION.

The present expedition, under Com-mander Schley, consists of the Bear, Thetis is well known to Lieuw, lived in Kalamazoo, le wes highly esteems may be over here talking with other fel lows getting ready to hunt for the Beat Danenhower said he lows getting ready to hunt for the special content of the said here crew." According to the expects and her crew." According to the expects the Bean's officers, the first tiding Daneihower. He lived in Kalamazoo, was starting: "Two years from now you Mich., where he was highly esteemed. Of Lieut. Frederick W. Kilsing. lows getting ready to hunt-for the Bear had rendered important service during tion of the Bear's officers, the first tidings the war as a volunteer, and was afterwards appointed to the regular srmy, He man, who inhabit that dreary strip of

work I's way in the darkners of the Polar Inghia. It must be remembered that this Island, lat. 73° 24′ N. 1853-5—Advance, relief expedition had the advantage of the continuous daylight. I always in 50′ N. 1855—Release, Lieut. Hartshorn; slated that some of the Greely party Arolic, Lieut. Simms; relief of Kaze, lat. 78° 82′. 1855—Vincennes, Com. John Commander Schley would reach there before the middle of July. They must have sustained themselves miraculously for nine 72° 5′ north, 1856. "George Henry," Charles E. Hall Ecolleber Ray latitude.

r nine

72° 5' north, 1856. "Georgie, latitude the district of the patient waiter. Mr. Charles F. Hall, Frolisher Bay, latitude described for the dash Cottegs. Mr. Blaine will drop over to the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′, 184′ 3′ between the sledge, reached latitude 37° 18′ between the sledge sledge. The sledge sledge in the sledge sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′ between the sledge sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′ between the sledge sledge. The sledge sledge sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′ between the sledge sledge. The sledge sledge sledge sledge, reached latitude 31° 35′ between the sledge sledge. The sledge sledge

Jeannette, reached latitude 73° 28' burned in St. Lawrence Bay, November 30, 1881, in the Eastern Hemisphere "Allione," Capt. Wadleigh, latitude 80° 10'. Closing the list are the Arctic Meteorlog-ical Stations for the signal service, Lieur, Greely, Lady Franklin Bay, latitude 81° 44' and Lieut, Ray, Point Barrow, Alaska, lati-tude 71° 18',

David G. Ralston, one of the Greely ex pedition, who died on June 20th, is a native of this county, and in the list his address is given as Bloomfield, Ohio. He was a son of L. W. Ralston, formerly of Bloomfield, but now of Knox county, and a nephew of the Raistons of this city. He s nephew of the Ralstons of this city. He went into the army when but 14 years of age, and after his discharge, joined the signal service. He was a very smart boy and apt scholar, but his disposition to rove kept him from school. After he left the signal service he joined the Greely expedition. The last word his friends heard of him was shortly after the expedition started, when it was stated that they would not hear from him again for a year. He was about 25 years of age.

benefit of the creditors. A statement of The Plans of the Structure and a Dchere of the company prefer not to give the figures until they can prepare a particular statement which they are now doing. They say that a large part of their indebt-

ners is endorsement on business paper and just what may be realized from it the are unable to estimate. The remote cause of the disaster The remote cause of the disaster was general depression in the iron businers, and this they were struggling to get over when the attachments by the Second National Hank and others for about six thousand dollars in the aggregate were issued against them. On this they made an assignment. The firm is the owner of the, Mt. Vernon furnace, charcoal, with ahout ten thousand acres of land, and the Sarah furnace, coke, in Ironton. They are Sarah furnace, coke, in Ironton. They ar both in blast. The failure will not involv-any other firm in this community.

A Sharp Scheme Folled. A Sharp Scheme Folled.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 17.—Advices from the little town of Redding, Ringgold county, Iows, say great excitement prevailed there yesterday over the finding of a dead body of a man in the effice of Dr. Eli Quigley. Fire was discovered in the doctor's office yesterday morning and partially burned the body. The dead man were mense cranes. The extreme approx of the mensors will be extreme approx of the mensors are successful. tember, the ice paying occurs four indicast of some yesterasy morning and partially thick, the expedition was abandoned.

Last summer the second Greely relief expedition started out. The Proteus left St, pedition started out. The Proteus left St, Johns on the 28th of June and soon found trunk of the partly decomposed by of a man named Lynch, slone.

The blocks of stone will be moved by immense cranes. The extreme apex of the found one cot which was ablaze. At first shalt will be a copper pyramid secured to twee the marble. Attached to this pyramid will be moved by immense cranes.

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The blocks of stone will be moved Further investigation reveals the fact that Dr. Quigley had disappeared, and so he had

a life incurance point.

Northwestern Matual, of Millwaukee, and \$5,000 in the Bankers' Association, both taken out within a year, the conclusion reached by the people is that his grave was robbed and his body placed in Dr. Quigley's office and the premises fired in furtherance of a scheme to swindle the insurance companies.

The state of the state of the state of the top. WELLSVILLE, O, July 17. A revolver

has been found near the spot where Gertie Phillips was murdered on Sunday. It is

the bullet. No proper post mortem was held. The authorities are censured for rest-

Peinted Fishermon Beseded.

ermen belonging to the Gloncester schooner, Abbie F. Morrie, were rescued yester day forty miles esstward of St. Plarre Island, at the point of death. The men laft their vessel in six dories the morning of July 8 h on the Grand Banks to take hoping to reach a vessel or St. Pierrey, dis-tant 200 miles. During four days and nights they were without food or rest. Three fishing versels picked them up and took them to St. Pierre. Their captain, Morrie, and the cook, drifted cut to sea.

The Corn and Wheat Crop.

Manager Henderson, of the I. B & W. Ry. has been gathering information regarding the condition of corn, wheat and oats in the various divisions of the system in Ohio. Indiana and Illinois. Reports just receive ana is above the average, both in quantity tively a small acreage; but the condition is good. The corn crop is uniformly good at twenty points very good, and at some points it promised to be the largest ever raised. It is reported poor at only one point, which is not a corn growing localty.

How He Spends His Time-His Letter

Augusta, Mr., July 17,-Mr. Blaine, brilder attending to telegrams and callers and various and numerous other matters, s able to mail between seventy-five and 100 letters a day in answer to communice. tions received. His private secretary, Mr. Sherman, is busy opening, reading and acsorting all letters received, after which Mr. Blaine runs his eye over them, and diclates to a shorthand reporter the answer to be given, who, by the aid of a typewriter or caligraph, writes out the answer, which is then examined and signed by Mr. Blaice 78° 82'. 1855-Vincennes, Com. John and sent off to the patient waiter. Mrr.

Congressman Preips will accompany the family to Mt. Drast.

Emmors Blaine, Mr. Blaine's second son, has arrived home. He has not seen his father since the nomination. He comes from the West, where he is the Division Superintendent for lows and Dikota of the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

The State Republican Cammittee will hold a meeting in Augusta to morrow. The campaign will then he thoroughly mapped oot, and political meetings appointed. A great meeting will beheled at the Richmond camp grounds the last of August, the day immediately following the cump meeting. General Logan is expected to be present and speak.

Congre sman Milliken was among Mr. Blaine's callers to day. THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance is completed, and will be given to the public tonorrow or Saturday, and arrangements hundred and fifty slips were cut off last night, and immediately forwarded by mail to the western papers. Instructions will be also sent directing when the letter shall

be also sent directing when the letter shall be published west of Chicago and south of Washington. It will be transmitted by telegraph.

It has been reported that Mr. Blaine was to take the stump in the coming campaign.

This is entirely without foundation. He does not intend to make any political appaches whatever. Following the Maine

does not intend to make any political spoeches whatever. Following the Maine gnbernatorial election he will probably take a trip through the west, but will probably abstain from making speeches.

A company of veterans is to be formed here, which will do secort duly when distinguished visitors call on Mr. Bleine, About the 1st, of August, when the campaign isirly opens, a rush of strangers and visitors to Augusta is expected.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

of the Washington Monument by the 22d owing to the inability of the contractors to supply the necessary dressed stone for the emply the necreary drexed atons for the pyramidal cap in time. The engineers in charge will use every effort to avoid delay by using their own hands to aid the contractors, and it is vary likely that by this means the programme can be carried out. The most interesting part of the work will be the building of the cap. This will be a little over thirty feet, equare at the base, and rise to an apex at the height of fifty feet. The covering or outer layer of stone will be supported by bultrased archer in feet. The covering or outer tay.
will be supported by buttressed arches in

he nine highest stones are set

Ohio Miners Strike

COLUMBUS, O., July 17 .- Advices from Nelsonville say that this was the quietest day since the Italians were put into the deer is thus strangthened. Fragments of a letter written a year ago by Gertie to Hunter were also found. It is supposed that finding the letter in his peasesion she tore it up during their walk. pistol. The barbarous way in which the a generalstrike in the State if the operators bullet was extricated causes much indighad upon acceded. Reports are that the nant comment. Those who found the body Italians are disastisted and will leave it the head open with a hatchet to get at the Pinkerton men will permit. In view of the a detectment of constables were sent from Cerbonbill to see that the men go out if they wish. The operators claim differently, and say they have ordered new machines and will put more Italians to work.

A Pool Against the Western Union Committees of the Baltimore & Ohio, Postal and Bankers & Mechanics Telegraph tal and Bankers & Mechanics Telegraph.

Companies met lest night and agreed upon the details of a poeling arrangement. It was agreed to form a working pool for twenty-five years on a basis of about an equal division of the receipte. Each company will maintain a separate organization and the pooling will include land and cable business. All offices will be consolidated. The lines will touch about 75 percent of the Western Union paying points. Western Union paying points.

Winding up its Affairs.

BEOCKLYN, N. Y., July 17,-The board of directors of the Firemen's Trust Insurauce Company met to-day, and continued their work of closing up the business of the regarding their work of closing up the business of the constain the corporation. The most important part of it to-day was the re-insurance of its policy, treceived show that and Indian and Indian quantity is the reason given for winding up its all acomparamidition is a comparamidition.

He Will Pec Sadder By and By. SAN FRANCICO, July 17 .- A parallel to the celebrated Wheeler strangling case oc-

curred late last night. Frank E. Hutchins Pive Cents.

One case best make of prints at 55 per yard.

E. M. McGillin & Co.

machinest strangled his mistress, Nettle Simms, because she refused to live with him. Hutchins when he was arrested expressed great joy over the deed.